

JAMES MILTON RACER,

Editor and Publisher

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## THE CITIZEN.

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Eight Pages.

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A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

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NO. 37

## IDEAS.

It seems queer that doctors should choose to go to health resorts when they take a vacation.

People who are always right may be the most admirable, but they are very uncomfortable people to live with.

The woman who refrains from saying "I told you so" has wonderful self control.

## TAKE NOTICE.

See our announcement this week on page 3 of the World's Fair contest in which we give our subscribers an opportunity to take part. Remember we give you full credit on your subscription account for every cent you send in. The estimates are absolutely free, and secure for you any prize which your estimates entitle you to claim. A special prize of \$500 is given for the closest estimate made before March 15, but this does not lessen your chance to secure the \$5,000 prize. Send money and guesses to day. Use blank on page II.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A Russian torpedo boat destroyer stopped a British ship.

Twelve thousand Argentine railroad men are on strike for more money.

The arbitration treaty between Spain and Great Britain has been signed.

A treaty of arbitration between France and Spain was signed in Paris on Friday.

More serious disorders are reported in Southwest Africa, one report saying that the natives are gradually driving the Germans into the sea.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place between a Russian cavalry detachment and the Japanese infantry encamped near Ping Yang, Korea, both sides claiming to have gained a victory. The situation was quiet at Port Arthur on Monday.

LATER—A dispatch from Yiu Kou says that fifteen Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur from 10 till 12 o'clock Monday morning, the Russian cruisers Novik and Askold and a torpedo boat being badly damaged. It is also claimed that the battleship Retzian was again damaged.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

M. Bunau-Varilla, Minister from Panama to the United States, has tendered his resignation.

Mrs. George W. Cable, wife of the well-known Southern novelist, is dead, after a surgical operation.

Fire destroyed the State Capitol building at Madison, Wis., causing a loss estimated at \$800,000.

The postoffice robbers were convicted Friday evening at Washington City after a forty-seven days' trial.

The exhibit shipments for the St. Louis World's Fair are largely in excess of those at the Chicago Exposition at a similar period before the opening.

The world's record with 13-inch guns has been broken by the gunners of the battleship Wisconsin, who made nine bull's-eyes out of ten shots fired inside of ten minutes.

There is a National Convention of Builders of the United States and Canada now in session in "The Halls of the Ancients" at Washington City. Of all building materials brick and iron stand a conflagration best.

The Senate has ratified the canal treaty and the President has signed it; but the Colombian government has sued the French canal company and while that suit is pending it will be impossible for this government to obtain a clear title to the property.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Danville, Ky., wants a Federal building.

The fire in the Monarch coal mine at Madisonville is said to be spreading.

Depositions were taken Monday in the Hunter-Edwards congressional contest.

Senator Blackburn arrived in Frankfort Monday night to look after his interests for re-election.

The bill appropriating \$75,000 for extensions at the Hopkinsville Insane Asylum was passed by the Senate without opposition.

A. C. Marklein and a companion named McCarty killed a mountain lion that attacked them in Magoffin county. Marklein was so badly mangled by the beast that he will die. McCarty was also seriously wounded.

## ONE REASON WHY WE NEED GOOD ROADS.



—New York News.

## THE ANNUAL DEBATE.

After music by the band and prayer by President Frost, the chairman of the evening, Mr. T. J. Osborne, announced to a crowded audience in the Tabernacle the question for debate—RESOLVED. That free trade would be a better economic policy for the United States than a protective tariff.

Alpha Zeta upheld the affirmative and Phi Delta the negative of the question.

Mr. Welsey Frost, beginning with calmness and deliberation, which he carried well into his argument, made the first speech for the affirmative. No violent change is advocated by his side. Free trade is the natural economic condition while Protection is unnatural. Protection diverts capital into unnatural and artificial channels and restricts free exchange. If one nation has Protection all must adopt it, thus alienating nations. Protection is un-American. Liberty of speech and thought and action are the foundations of our government. Why should there not be the same freedom in trade? Development of industries can be better accomplished by bounties and subsidies. We are two-thirds free trade already. Go the rest of the way. The argument was logical and clear throughout and bore the marks of skilful forensic.

Mr. J. R. Young then answered for the negative. His speech showed him thoroughly familiar with his subject. The argument was lucid and forcibly stated. Excessively rapid speaking made it difficult to follow the argument closely and had a tendency to weary the audience. Yet it was delivered with the confidence that comes only from the feeling of having a thorough grasp of the subject in hand. The question is not what is the best theory, but what policy best meets the demands of the people. Protection does not meet the demands of the people best. Trusts are not the outgrowth of Protection, but of labor conditions. Free trade increases the power of the trusts. Protection by reserving the best markets gives profits to producers who in turn are able to pay higher wages to employees. In the production of goods Protection works for permanent cheapness while Free Trade only works for temporary cheapness.

Next followed Mr. H. M. Ernst with what was in many respects the best speech of the evening. While somewhat crude in delivery, he never failed to drive his argument straight home. The audience was made to feel that the speaker was uttering convictions. This won him the closest attention of the house.—High wages are the result of labor unions and the high standard of living demanded among American laborers. Under Protection the consumer pays the tariff. This is class legislation. Anything that restricts supply aids in the formation of trusts; Protection does restrict supply. It is true wages are nominally higher under protection, but Free Trade raises wages by reducing prices.

Mr. H. H. Clark, the second speaker for the negative, presented one of the strongest and most logical speeches given. The full force of which was, however, lost by a too rapid delivery which created the appearance of excessive unnaturalness.—Home competition is sufficient to keep prices down. The tendency of Free Trade is to specialization of industries. Protection diversifies industries. Capital is most widely distributed in times of security. Under Free Trade depression is universal by reason of the few

industries. Protection better develops internal industries by utilizing every natural product. This gives employment to the mass of citizens. Under Protection we have an assured market. Under Free Trade we must seek a market.

This speech was answered by Mr. Geo. Pow, of the affirmative.—Free Trade increases and Protection decreases the protection of national wealth. Whatever increases trade increases national wealth. Free Trade increases trade. We improve our rivers and harbors for trade, and then build up an artificial wall in the form of a Protective tariff. Protection does not accomplish its aim, which is to strengthen. Many of our industries have been protected for a hundred years, and are still weak. They seem to have discovered the fountain of perpetual youth. Mr. Pow delivered his argument in a telling way. His style was vigorous and vivacious and succeeded in winning for him the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. C. L. Phelps in closing the main argument for the negative presented a masterly and carefully prepared address which, had not hesitation and the need of prompting worked against him, would have ranked him among the best speakers of the evening.—Results are the test of a policy. The industries of Turkey, Ireland and India were ruined by the removal of protective duties. England placed no article upon the free list until she could produce it cheaper than any other nation. The periods of high protective tariff have been the periods of greatest prosperity in our own country. The fruits of Protection have always been prosperity, constant employment, and a high standard of living.

Mr. Young then closed the argument for the negative, and Mr. Ernst for the affirmative.

After music by the band, the chairman of the evening, Mr. T. J. Osborne, announced the decision of the judges, to be unanimously in favor of the affirmative. The judges were Prof. Arthur Yeager, Ph. D., Professor of History and Economics, of Georgetown College; Dr. Geo. A. Hubble, and Prof. L. V. Dodge, of Berea.

Some lack of calmness, deliberation and pleasing bearing, highly commendable in the orator, was evident.

But whatever adverse criticism may be offered these six men showed that they know how to debate and, what is better, showed that we have in Berea debating material that can face the best in any institution of similar rank.

## SONS OF JOHN G. FEE PROTEST.

We desire to say to our fellow countrymen and citizens of the great commonwealth of Kentucky we learn with deep regret that there is before the Legislature of the State a bill aimed to prohibit the education of mankind together in any or all schools, whether private or public. We are appalled at the thought of the great wrong and injustice this may inflict upon a portion of the citizens within the State, and the cruel blow this will be to one of the greatest educational, civilizing, Christianizing institutions in all the South. We feel that we who were bred and reared, whose fathers and grandfathers were born and lived in this State, having a share in building up this Commonwealth, have a right to appeal to the present generation and beg of them not to be hasty in passing an act that

Continued on page 8.



## A Family Carriage

that combines beauty and comfort with convenience is one of our well made, easy riding buggies or surreys. It is unequalled for workmanship, durability and comfort, and will give more satisfaction for general family use than any other carriage made. Our prices are as low as can be made consistent with good workmanship

and superior quality. The great number of satisfied customers that we have, and without a dissatisfied one, is proof that we can please you. Information gladly furnished.

## Painting, Repairing and Rubber Tires at the lowest prices for first-class work.

## KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

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## SEE OUR FINE LINE OF

## Arizona Heating and Cook Stoves and Ranges before you buy.

Try our Tinshop. Tin roofing, guttering and spouting and general repair work our specialty. Nothing but first class work.

## ARBUCKLE &amp; SIMMONS, Richmond, Ky.

Our line of Furniture, Carpets and Mattings is new and our assortment large. Prices lower than city prices for the same grades.

You may depend upon it, if it's from Crutcher & Evans It's Good.

M. G. Brown, our undertaker, is one of the best in the profession.

## CRUTCHER &amp; EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-66.

## STEVENS

The man behind the "Stevens" cannot help hitting the mark, as these firearms represent accuracy to the highest degree attainable. Stevens Firearms are yielding satisfaction wherever used, and are farmed in the hands of the American sportsman in a most extensive and varied one, consisting of Rifles, Pistols, Shotguns

Your dealer handles the "Send for 128-page Illustrated Catalog." If you do not know where to get one, we will be pleased to furnish it to you. Mail order, anywhere, upon receipt of two-cent stamp.

"An interesting puzzle is a hard nut to crack but not impossible to solve. Post along where upon receipt of two-cent stamp. Address: "Puzzle Department."

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.,  
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## SIMPLE HYPERMETROPIC ASTIGMATISM AND MIXED MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM

Will stop many from school. I can give relief by making glasses that give a twisting refraction. This is the most dangerous of eye troubles. If either of your eyes have become squinted you had better be up and looking after me at once.

I can make glasses to order in three days. Call at my home, or drop me a card, and I will call at your room.

S. McGuire, Kentucky  
Berea,



## Dry Goods,

## Notions, and

## Ladies'

## Furnishings.

## THE BEREA BARBER SHOP...

H. M. Racer, Prop.

Hair cut ..... 15c  
Shave ..... 10c  
Shampoo ..... 15c  
Face massage ..... 15c  
Razors sharpened, 15-25c  
Razors Sold.

Shop just around the corner on Center St. and across from printing office

We want you for a REGULAR CUSTOMER

## WHITE &amp; GIBSON,

Main Street, Richmond.

Dillingham Corner.

## Select Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings at the New Store.

Our stock is composed of exclusive patterns in Laces and Embroideries, special designs in Ladies' Collars, novelties in Dry Goods, etc.

Our plan will be, not to keep a large stock, poorly selected, but a select stock constantly renewed by all the new styles and designs as fast as they come out.

Come in and see us.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

## Not too Soon

Is it to plan for repainting your House, Barn and other buildings with

## Hammar Brand Paint

Sold and guaranteed by the

East End Drug Co.  
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

For sale by  
R. R. COYLE, Berea

Bring your watch, clock and jewelry repair work to

W. B. Robe & Co.  
(Shop over post-office)

Prices low. All work guaranteed. We have the best outfit in this end of Madison county.

Subscribe for The Citizen.



### SEA FLIGHT.

My little cabin window  
Stood out toward to the sea.  
And, smiling thro' the narrow space,  
The moon looks in at me—  
The moon! I wondered much how fair  
A desert moon may be.

Outside my cabin window  
Lurked danger, sad and grim.  
All but the sea-gull at the mast  
Were sore afraid of him—  
All but the sea-bird and the moon  
So young, so fair, to him.

"My little moon," I whispered,  
"Are you not sore afraid?"  
"Nay," said the moon, "the things that  
fear  
Are such as creep and wade,  
The bird hath wings—the bird and I—  
For safety we're made."

Then to my heart I whispered;  
"O heart, lean close your ear!  
Have we not many wings, my heart?  
O listen, heart and heart!"  
Soft came the answer: "Love and faith  
Are wings, child; do not fear!"  
—Ida Whipple Hendon, in Youth's Companion.

## THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"  
"The Girl at the Halfway House," Etc.

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### CHAPTER XI.

#### FOR FELONY.

Late in the afternoon of the day following the encounter in Bloomsbury square, a little group of excited loafers filled the entrance and passage way at 59 Bradwell street, the former lodgings of the two young gentlemen from Scotland. The noisy assemblage seemed for the most part to make merry at the expense of a certain messenger boy, who bore a long valise box, which presently he shifted from his shoulder to a more convenient resting place on the curb.

"I'll be back at 'em," said one an exultant, "He'll be back a panel or two panels for the tall gentleman who was in that door." He left. "Others will be here, too," he said.

The clothes, child cried another a few moments of certain young men. "Mind the clothes he'll need when he's back."

"Yes, indeed, that he will be," said Bad Joel, "twas to Mary Cullen as took him into her house. Now she's no lodging money for her rooms, and her lodgers be both in Newgate, least ways, one on 'em."

"Ah now, the pity for Mary Cullen, she do need the money so much!"

"Shut ye all your mouths, the lot o' you," cried Mary Cullen herself, appearing at the door. "Tis not she is needing the little money, for she has right here in the corner of her apron. Every slyer Mary Cullen's young men said they'd pay them paid, like the gentlemen they were. I'll warrant the rascals of ye would do well to make out the as Mary Cullen hath."

"Oh, now, is that true, Mary Cullen?" said a voice. "Twas said that these two were noble folk come here for the sport of it."

"What else but true? Do you never see the look of gentry? My father, the warrant the young gentleman is back within a fortnight. His brother, the younger one, said to me himself but that very morn, his brother was innocent as a child; that he was obliged to strike the other man for fear of his own life. Now, what can judge do but turn 'em loose? Four sovereigns he gave me this very morn. What else can judge do but turn 'em free? Tell me that, now!"

"Well," said the apprentice, with a certain superiority in his air, "I dare wait no longer. My master said the gentleman was to have the clothes this very afternoon. So if to prison he be sent to prison must I go too?" Upon which he sat off doggedly, and returned one of the main causes for the assemblage at the curb.

The apprentice was hungry and craved one more before he reached the outer porch, yet his last tenement was gatekeeper and turnkey, one of another, till at length he reached the jailor who adjudged himself fit to rest upon. He should demand that the messenger be admitted with the parcel for John Law, Esquire, late of Bradwell street, married agent, and four-fifths sovereigns. The humor of all this appealed to the jailor slightly.

"Send him along," he said. And the boy came in, much dismayed but still faithful to his trust.

"Some clothes," said the apprentice. "Some ver' fine clothes. They are of course."

"Ha ha!" roared the jailor. "Here I did have a pretty jest. Much need he'll have of fine clothes here. He'll soon take his clothes off the rack like the rest, and I happen it fits him well, very well. Take back your box, boy—stay, boy, have a look in it."

The jailor was a man not devoid of wisdom. His clothes sometimes went with a long curse, and a long curse might do wonders to help the comfort of any prisoner in London, as well as the comfort of his keeper. Truly his eyes opened wide as he saw the contents of the box. He felt the label of the coat, passing it approvingly between his thumb and finger. "Well, I can get you down the box, lad," said he, "and with all! I see where Mr. Law has gone, hum, hum! What salt the record!" Charged that said prisoner did "hum, hum, hum." Taken of said John Law six sovereigns, three shillings and sixpence, one small box, gilt, dues of admission, five o'clock of the afternoon. We shall see, we shall see."

"Be it," said the jailor, approaching the prisoner and his brother, who both

remained in the detention room. "I had hitherto arrived bearing a parcel for John Law, Esquire. Tis not within possibility that you have those goods, but we would know what disposition we shall make of them."

"By my faith!" cried Law, "I have entirely forgot my haberdasher."

The jailer stood on one foot and gave a cough, unnecessarily loud but sufficiently significant. It was enough for the quick wit of Law.

"There was 50 sovereigns on the charge list," said the jailer.

"Sixty sovereigns, I heard you say distinctly," replied Law. "Will give me thy purse man!"

Will Law obeyed automatically.

"There," said John Law to the jailer. "I am sure the garments will be very proper. Is it not all very proper?"

The turnkey looked calmly into the face of his prisoner and as calmly replied: "It is, sir, as you say, very proper."

"Will," said Law to his brother, who had scarcely moved during all this, "come, cheer up! One would think twas thyself was to be inmate here, and not another."

Will Law burst into tears.

"God knows, 'we're better myself, and not thee, Jack,'" he said.

"Pish! boy, no more of that! Twas chance would have it. I'm never meant for staying here. Come, take this letter, as I said, and make haste to carry it. 'Twill serve nothing to have you moping here. Fare you well, and see that you sleep sound."

Will Law turned, obedient as ever to the commands of the superior mind, he passed out through the heavily-guarded door as the turnkey swung it for him; passed out, turned and looked back. He saw his brother standing there, easy, calm, indifferent, a splendid figure of a man.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### THE MESSAGE.

To Will Law, as he turned away from the prison gate upon the crowd assigned to him, the vast and shadowy shadows of the night-covered city took the form of a myriad monitors relentless, remorseless, savage of purpose.

He passed, as on in some half-dream, along streets that wound and wound until his feet lost all sense of direction. It was like being born again,

When John Law lay off at length on the floor, he stepped forward as though confidently, surely, that a wild serpent spied him. Then with a sudden he knew he had lost his way, as the turnkey at the door. Each he saw was a man whose image had been grav'd on his heart ever since that morn at sunset. Well, how her heart envied that boy! Her blood leaped for blushing still is the Mary Connynge of the world can tell, nay who can the real spirit of womanhood.

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"By God's command," cried Law, "I said I might believe you, but I do not believe it to be certain that I can, when I come to meet you again. But I come, and I come to meet you again, as of old, as before, when I was a boy. I have no time to waste in idle talk. Who would come to me at any time, in any case, in my trifles, to say, 'I'm in trouble, come to me to you!'"

Mary Connynge was stoned mostly under her dress skirt. Her heat was hot. Her lips were red and she blazed in the light that fell from the lamp. The masses of her dark hair flew about her face, tempestuous like the waves of her blood. Her cheeks were soft and downy to be kissed. Her hands half-clenched, half-opened, like fingers of a child, her head bowed forward and no words primitive she might have said while she was softly sweet, and yet she was woman. It was with the voice of song that she spoke, if on might claim vocalization for her speech.

"Have I not come?" whispered she.

"By God!" Mary Connynge, yes, you have come!" cried Law. And though there was heartbreak in his voice, it sounded sweet to the ear of her who heard it, and who now reached up her arms about his neck.

"Ah, John Law," said Mary Connynge, "when a woman loves when a woman loves, she stops at nothing!"

[To be continued]

### SHEEP OR SWINE?

The Person Was Ready to Persevere His Duty Regardless of Charles' Character.

Two hours, and the clock might have registered after midnight, when at last he discovered himself in front of the dark gray mass of stone which the chairman assured him was his destination. It was with trepidation that he stepped in the half-lighted door and stumbled for the knocker. The door slowly swayed open, and he was confronted by the portly presence of a butler who stood in silence waiting for his word.

"A message for Lady Catharine Knollys," said Will with what courage he could summon. "It's of import, I make no doubt." For it was the Lady Catharine that John Law had first turned. His heart craved one more sight of the face so beloved, one more word from the voice which he'd had the thrill of it. Away from these walls there was the prison for him, these were the art which he had seemed impulsive, good fit to be broken. Alas he did not think of self-sacrifice. Only across London in the night he had sent the cry of his heart, "Come to me!"

"The Lady Catharine is not in at this hour," said the butler, with some anxiety, closing the door again in part.

"But 'tis important. I doubt if 'twill bear the delay of a night." Indeed, Will Law had hitherto hardly paused to reflect how unusual was this message, from such a person, to such address, even an hour.

The butler hesitated, and so did the unbidden guest at the door. Neither heard at first the light rustle of garments at the head of the stair, nor saw the face bent over the balustrade in the shadows of the hall.

"What is it, James?" asked a voice from above.

"A message for the Lady Catharine," replied the servant. "Said to be important. What should I do?"

"Lady Catharine Knollys is away," said the soft voice of Mary Connynge, speaking from the stair. Her voice came nearer as she now descended and appeared at the first landing.

"We may crave your pardon, sir," said she, "that we receive you so ill, but the hour is very late. Lady Catharine is away, and Sir Charles is forth also, as usual, at this time. I am left proxy for my entertainers, and perhaps I may serve you in this case. Therefore pray stay with us."

"Sir, I am in some hesitation," said Mary Connynge. "There is indeed none in the house except the servants. You say your message is of importance?"

"It has indeed importance," responded Will. "It comes from my brother."

"Your brother, Mr. Law?"

"From my brother, John Law. He is in trouble. I make no doubt the message will set all plain."

"In that case," said Mary Connynge, her voice cool, though her soul was hot with impatience, "it might perhaps be well if I took the liberty of reading the message in Lady Catharine's absence. You say your brother is in trouble?"

The girl tore open the enclosure. She saw but three words, written boldly, firmly, addressed to no one, and signed by none.

"Come to me!" Thus spoke the message. This was the summons that had drawn blue London town that night.

Will Law obeyed automatically.

"There," said John Law to the jailer. "I am sure the garments will be very proper. Is it not all very proper?"

The turnkey looked calmly into the face of his prisoner and as calmly replied: "It is, sir, as you say, very proper."

"Sixty sovereigns, I heard you say distinctly," replied Law. "Will give me thy purse man!"

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**The Home**

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

**RENOVATING FEATHERS.**

Almost everyone has pillows, cushion or feather beds in which are feathers that seriously need attention. One of the best ways to do this, if one is far from a renovating establishment, is to empty the feathers into a wash-boiler of strong suds with half a cup of washing soda dissolved in it. Let the feathers boil for two or three hours, frequently stirring and beating them with the clothes stick. The object of this is to free them from any animal matter that may remain and which is the cause of the disagreeable odor so often observed in these articles. When done, throw in sufficient cold water to admit taking out the feathers with the hands; pick them out a few at a time, carefully removing any quills that remain. Ordinary feathers, by carefully taking out the larger quills, may be made almost as soft as down. With the thumb and fingers, strip the fuses from the quills or cut them with the shears or sharp knife. The former is much the quicker way, but the latter gives the softer material. Leave only the merest tip of the quill, and the soft fluffy pillows that will be the result are enough to console any woman for the time consumed.

Common chicken feathers make the most exquisite cushions and pillows if treated in this way; but it is well to wash them thoroughly before using, and to rinse carefully. When ready for drying, put a sheet or large cloth into a tub, pour the feathers, rinsing water and all into it, then slowly raise the cloth, allowing the water to drain through. When it is all removed lay the feathers in some dry place, out of the wind, or they will blow away. When nearly dry, beat them with a cane and shake and rub them thoroughly through the hands. In this way all of the fines are loosened and the material becomes as soft and downy as one could imagine. This is some trouble, but it pays, and no disagreeable odor will ever again come into feathers treated in this way, unless they are very carelessly used. A few drops of oil of pine thrown into the rinsing water will give the feathers a clean, fresh, delightful odor that can be required in no other way.

**The School**

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

**SCHOOLING IN THE SPRING.**

It is the old-fashioned notion that the time to go to school is during two or three winter months. But that notion is far from being correct. There are several distinct advantages to be gained by attending school in the spring.

In the first place, for teachers this is the time to prepare to secure the highest grade of teachers' certificate and fresh impulse and inspiration for teaching in the public schools in the summer. In the second place, the general instruction received by our Normal classes in the spring spreads throughout the school, so that even those who are not expecting to teach the coming summer, receive large benefit as well. Spring is the season for good health, for outdoor exercise; a time when the College can provide more work for those who wish to earn a portion of their expenses, and a time when many distinguished visitors and public events add to the pleasure and profit of student life. A student who has been in school during the winter can easily accomplish twice as much in the spring term as he did in the winter. A student who attends school but a single term almost always receives greater benefit by attending a fall or spring term than by attending in the winter.

PRES. WM. G. FROST.

**A Favorite Remedy for Babes.**

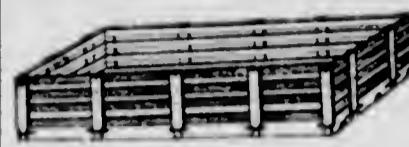
Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

**The Farm**

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

**A WAGON BED.**

**Useful For Carrying Stock and in Other Farm Work.**  
Some of his neighbors built a wagon for carrying sheep and hogs which proved so convenient that a correspondent gives its dimensions and plan in New England Homestead: The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The sidepieces are of 7 by 2 inch stuff and the end pieces of



WAGON BED.

4 by 2 inch, allowing an inch difference for tongue and groove flooring. There should be four crosspieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have strips made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be bolted on each side and two on each end, as shown in cut. Standards which are to slip into these are made of 1½ by 2 inch stuff 40 inches long.

For slats get poplar four inches wide from three quarters inch thick. Bolt these to the standards four inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove. A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fitted with ordinary strap door fastenings bent around the corner, fastened in one end and with a staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedges to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off, and the bottom can then be removed with ease. The wagon will carry twenty sheep or hogs at a load I have also found it most useful in farm work. Taking off the sides, I have a good bed for holding fodder, to bacon and other things. Aside from your own labor it is very inexpensive.

**Inflammatory Rheumatism was Cured**

William Shaffer, a brakeman, of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says. "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

**THE MARKETS.**

**Flour and Grains.**  
Cincinnati, March 1.—Flour—Winter patent, \$6.20@5 40; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4.10@4 35; extra, \$3.45@3.75; low grade, \$3@3.20; spring patent, \$5.30@5.65; fancy, \$4.60@4.90; family, \$4.20@4.50; Northwestern rye, \$3.80@4. Wheat—No. 2 red quoted at \$1.04@1.07 on track. Corn—Sales: Mixed ear, track, 50¢; No. 3 mixed, track, 46¢; rejected white, track, 44¢; No. 3 yellow, track, 46¢. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 44¢.

Chicago, March 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1@1.06; No. 3 do, \$1@1.05; No. 2 hard, 95¢@97¢; No. 3 do, 85¢@95¢; No. 1 Northern, 98¢@1.02%; No. 2 Northern, 93¢@1; No. 3 spring, 90¢@1. Corn—No. 3, 43¢@44¢; No. 4, 38¢@43¢. Oats—No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 41¢/c.

**Livestock.**

Cincinnati, March 1.—Cattle—heavy steers, choice to extra, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good, \$3.65@4.15; butcher steers, extra, \$4.35@4.50; good to choice, \$3.75@4.25; heifers, extra, \$4; good to choice, \$3.40@3.85; cows, extra, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice, \$2.75@3.40. Calves—Fair to good light, \$5.50@6; fair, \$6.25. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers, \$5.55@5.60; good to choice packers, \$5.45@5.50; mixed packers, \$5.25@5.45; light shippers, \$4.75@5.25; pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$4.15@4.60. Sheep—Extra, \$4.40@4.50; good to choice, \$3.85@4.35. Lambs—Extra, \$6.10@6.25; good to choice, \$5.65@6.

**The Name Witch Hazel.** The name Witch Hazel is much abused. E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, are the inventors of the original and only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. A certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. There are many counterfeits of this salve, some of which are dangerous while they are all worthless. In buying Witch Hazel Salve see that the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, is on the box, and a cure is certain. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

When truth is disagreeable it isn't the fault of truth.

**Warning.**

When you ask a druggist for Paracamph, be sure you get it. There is nothing just as good. Paracamph is guaranteed to cure Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Itch, Salt-rheum, etc. Remember the name—Paracamph—25 cents.

**Kentucky State News Items.****DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.****Resolution to Investigate Expenditures of Commissioner of Agriculture.**

Frankfort, March 2.—Senate—in the senate Tuesday Senator Hammack offered a resolution stating that the report of the state commissioner of agriculture showed there had been reckless expenditure of the money set apart for that office in the years 1902 and 1903, and providing for a committee to investigate the expenditures. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Bill passed: The house bill carrying out the provisions of the amendment to the constitution voted last fall as to license taxation in first-class cities; the house bill regulating the sale of fertilizers; the house bill to correct an error in the statute relating to licenses to hotels that operate bath-rooms. Senator Spence introduced a bill providing for a pension fund for crippled, disabled or retired policemen in second-class cities.

**House.**—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 annually for additional clerical assistance in the auditor's office. The joint session of the senate and house convened at noon, and the following was the vote to the state librarians race: Miss Pauline H. Hardin (dem.), 101; Miss Pearl Hindman (rep.), 20. For prison commissioner, Geo. V. Green (dem.), 98; Henry S. Howes (rep.), 23. Senators Burham and Shadown, republicans, voted for Miss Hardin on the ground of personal friendship.

**SHINERS AND REVENUE MEN.****Unconfirmed Rumor That a Battle Raged Between Them.**

Owingsville, Ky., March 2.—An unconfirmed rumor reached here Tuesday night that a battle was waged Tuesday in the mountains of Knott county between moonshiners and revenue men. According to the rumor William and John Haddix, moonshiners, were killed, and Jack Combs, moonshiner, was fatally wounded. The moonshiners were said to be working in a cave when surprised by the revenue men and resisted arrest. One deputy marshal was reported killed. The report has not yet been definitely confirmed.

**GUY M. DEANE LOCATED.****The Missing Man Is in Waco, Tex., in Good Health.**

Waco, Tex., March 2.—Guy M. Deane, of Owensboro, Ky., is here in good health, visiting relatives. Mr. Deane politely declined to talk to reporters Tuesday night, as it was late before they located him.

His absence had caused uneasiness to those of his friends who did not know he intended visiting Texas, but explanations wholly satisfactory are said to have been sent by wire and mail.

**Juror King Acquitted.**

Cynthiana, Ky., March 2.—After being out 20 minutes, the jury in the case of ex-Sheriff Jap King, juror in the Jett-White feud trial, who was accused of perjury, returned a verdict of not guilty. It was charged that King prior to the trial had expressed opinions in the case and that when examined for the jury he aware otherwise.

**Engineer Killed, Two Others Hurt.** Princeton, Ky., March 2.—Northbound Illinois Central passenger train No. 104 was wrecked in the yards Tuesday morning. George Tagg, engineer, of Louisville, was killed; Fireman Jack Jones, of Louisville, escaped with bones broken and crushed; Conductor McKinney received fatal injuries.

**The Legislators Dined.**

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—The citizens of Frankfort, as a token of their appreciation of the state pride of the present legislature, which prompted it to provide the funds for a new and modern state house, gave the legislature a dinner at the Capital hotel Tuesday night.

**E. D. Thompson Rearrested.**

Paducah, Ky., March 2.—Released February 2, E. D. Thompson was rearrested in Marshall county and lodged in jail here on the charge of passing counterfeit \$20 bills, an issue on the First national bank at Mayfield. New evidence has been found against him.

**Shot His Wife Then Himself.**

Richmond, Ky., March 2.—William Turner, a farmer, who lives in Needmore, a settlement in the southern part of this county, shot and fatally wounded his wife Tuesday and turned the weapon on himself. His wife is not expected to live.

**His Case Has BeenAppealed.**

Paducah, Ky., March 2.—Being threatened with lynching Lawrence D. Willis, under sentence for the murder of his uncle, Lieut. Johnson, was brought here and lodged in the county jail for safe keeping. His case has been appealed.

**Death of Joseph Rhinock, Sr.**

Covington, Ky., March 2.—Joseph Rhinock, father of ex-Mayor Rhinock, passed away peacefully Tuesday morning at the St. Elizabeth hospital, aged 92 years. Mr. Rhinock came to America when 15 years old, locating in Owen county.

An Aged Couple Marries.

Bowling Green, Ky., March 2.—John Allen Cole, 82 years of age, and Mrs. Nan Davis, 75 years of age, sister of Mr. Cole's former wife, were married here. Both have great-grandchildren.

The bride is quite feeble.

**FOR SALE****FARM AND TIMBER LAND.  
130 Acres.**

40 acres cultivated. Good young fruit bearing peach orchard, containing about 100 trees.

40 acres in light timber, good for fire-wood, etc. Limestone spring water sufficient for two or three families all the year. Small cottage and barn.

50 acres commercial timber, estimated to produce about 15 cords of tanbark and 4,000 railroad crossties, or 200,000 feet lumber.

All tracts joining so as to make one complete farm.

LOCATED ON "Mt. Zion," 6 miles southeast of Panola Railroad Station, and 7 miles southwest of Irvine, Estill county, Ky.

For examination, call on J. R. Smith on the farm.

For price and deed call on, or address

W. D. Smith,  
Box 204,  
Berea, Ky.

**THEDFORD'S  
BLACK-DRAGHT  
THE GREAT  
FAMILY MEDICINE**

One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise. Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Palpitation or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands.

No one can afford to allow a weak heart to go without medicine, because weak heart means poor circulation, and poor circulation means weak lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc.

If therefore, you suspect heart trouble, begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves, and will revitalize your entire system.

If it doesn't—your money back.

"I was afflicted with heart trouble for over a year, and apparently all right, but without a medicine I could take would fail as though shot. The attacks were frequent, and a terrible dread possessed me, as I never knew when or where the next would come, what would be attacked, and whether I would survive them. I consulted and was treated by some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Not until I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, began to improve at once. I used ten bottles, which cost me one dollar, as I have not had an attack for five years."—MRS. JOHN DRESHACK, Leipsic, O.

**FREE** Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will determine your ailment and what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

**Your Heart****May Be Weak. One Person in Four Has a Weak Heart.**

One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise. Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Palpitation or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands.

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**J. J. AZBILL'S**

Is the place to get your Blacksmithing done. We have the tools and the skill.

**Horseshoeing 50c.**

We are headquarters for good work and low prices. Everybody come.

BIO HILL PIKE; 1 MILE EAST BREA.

**CORN, HAY, and FEED STUFF****Working Overtime.**

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25¢ at East End Drug Co., Berea, Ky.

**One Mile East of Berea on the Big Hill Pike.</b**

# The Citizen

An INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,

Editor and Publisher.

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MEATS, Tender and Juicy.  
The Famous Jellico COAL, at wholesale or retail.

BOARDING by the week, day or meal.

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GROCERIES, CANDIES,  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Lunch counter.

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Your patronage is solicited.

T. R. PETTUS,  
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New Furnishings in every room. All service first-class. Popular prices. Merchant Tailoring shop in connection.

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FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS  
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GROCERIES AND NOTIONS  
Fruits and vegetables a specialty  
OPPOSITE BUMMETTE'S MILL.  
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Miller House  
Newly fitted up. Meals and Board and Lodging at popular prices. Next door to Joe's.

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Williams is better prepared than ever to do your WATCH CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL REPARING promptly. Cleaning and Pressing a specialty. Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,  
Main Street Berea, Ky.

The Citizen  
\$1 a year. 6 mos. 50c.

## TWO TREES.

Through lonely years an alabaster stood,  
Her only company the wailing wind;  
And oft she forced her green boughs toward  
the wood.  
And dreamed that Heaven was fellowship of kind.

One happy day the solitary one  
Awoke to find a little palm tree near,  
Whose waving leaves were shining in the sun,

Whose stately grace that moment made it clear.

Through months and years the twain  
grew, unafraid;

And for the palm tree's need the other gave.

The sister of her boughs, their film shade.

The storms they faced as comrades true  
and brave.

Together drank the sunlight and the dew,  
And ever when the twilight winds did blow.

They whispered each to other all they knew.

Of life and love, and waxed in beauty so.

The gardener came; their mingled leaves he saw.

Too well-loved the young tree; and straight,

Lest all unmindful of its inner law.

The palm be dwarfed, he moved it from its mate.

Again the alabaster is alone.

The pangs of parting still are unforget,

But love sings song of joy in place of mourn.

For she can see, though far, his glorious lot!

Only one, dost sorely miss thy friend?

What he state—what see when life doth end?

Too close thy love did cling about him, so

God took him, for his soul had need to grow.

—Edith Eddy Lyons, in "Home Advance."

## HOW THE SERGEANT FELL IN LOVE

By F. H. MELOON

Copyright, 1902, by Daily Story Publ. Co.

POLICE SERGEANT JAMES HRYAN, with the humorous twinkle of the ancient O'Briens in his eye, sat facing me in a restaurant stall.

"I was younger once than I am now," remarked the sergeant, suddenly.

This was a truth I could not deny, though anyone who saw the sergeant at 65 would have placed his age a score of years behind what it really was. With a half laugh the sergeant, who never hesitated at telling a story on himself, proceeded.

"The days when I first got accustomed to life on the force were full of fun and frolic. Some hardship, of course, but for the most part I was about as light-hearted a chap as could be picked out in any county in New Hampshire. I was the same sort of fool that many a young man had been before me and has been since, and when I looked up to the second story window of a house on Essex street and saw Blanche Stirling smiling down at me my heart went faster than ever and I looked giddily for a quarter of a mile thereafter. I should have stopped stock still right on the spot, but as soon as I caught glimpse of her black-brown hair combed up in a great wave over her forehead and saw her pretty lips part in one of the most taking smiles of pearl I've ever seen the vision vanished behind a curtain and I saw it no more for three or four days.

In the meantime I wore my back collar stud in front, mixed up my cuff buttons, went without my suspenders and all that sort of thing trying to get off to catch another glimpse of Blanche. I had learned her name within an hour of the time I first saw her looking down at me and learned, too, that she lived alone with her mother in the upper part of the tenement. As pretty as a picture didn't express anything in speaking of her unless you added that it was a picture by one of the old masters, sir."

"But, sir, if you could see her to-day as she was then, you would understand. As I can hardly tell you any more of how she looked to me, and not to me alone, sir, but to others as well, who gazed upon her in the old days.

"In the next week I passed her on the street two or three times and she did not so much as deign to glance at me. I began to think I must have been mistaken in believing I was the object of her smile the week before. But one night as she was walking home unescorted, Blanche Stirling was accosted by a half-drunk fellow. In an instant, as it were, I had him by the collar and he was thrown into the street with no gentle hand. I can be tolerable rough at times, sir!" And Sergeant Bryan smiled as he bent his right arm in the manner peculiar to youngsters who show off their muscle."

"Then came another of those entrancing smiles, and I tell you, sir, I actually felt faint all over. Just the way Elijah must have felt when they lifted him up to heaven in a golden chariot. Branche thanked me very prettily and invited me to call at the house the following day, if I were off duty, in order to allow her mother the opportunity of thanking me more fully. You may believe that I accepted the invitation with an eagerness that she saw was too real to be assumed.

The man who wouldn't have yielded that invitation under the same circumstances would have had to have a harder heart than the folks in Seabury, of whom 'tis current rumor that they stone the funerals that pass their doors so that that place no undertaker can be hired to use an ordinary sort of hearse, sir.

"The next day the Widow Stirling received me pleasantly and I might say almost overwhelmed me with her effusive thanks for what I had done for her daughter, which was a mere nothing, sir, and all in the way of my duty as an officer, not to add as a man, sir.

The days passed on and I met Blanche frequently going with her to theaters and dances and such like and all the while getting deeper and deeper in love—calf love, mind you, for I'd never loved before—and I felt just like a rat in a feather mattress that can't tell where he's at till he's come out of it, sir.

"One night when I passed the house and saw Ned Remich in the sitting room beside Blanche I grew nearly frantic with jealousy. I had not counted on a rival and the appearance of Ned on the street after that always acted on me like a red rag on a goose, sir. Don't look as if I'd made a slip; I use the word advisedly, sir.

"Ned, I can say now, was a good looking fellow with black curly hair cut so that it seemed as if he had a cap on when his hat was off, if you came up behind him. The next time you're back of an orchestra see if you can't pick out some fellow that looks like that, sir. At that time I would have told you Ned Remich looked like a peach orchard out of cultivation, but naturally I see things clearer now. Ned was really a good looking fellow and a good hearted boy, too, as I've found out many times since then.

"Between Ned and me the rivalry for Branche Stirling's heart waged fast and furious. We hardly spoke to each other although we had been passing acquaintances before. Blanche never invited us both to the house the same evening and so a direct clash was avoided.

"Every time I called the Widow Stirling sat there as calm and collected as you please with a pleasant nod for me always and an occasional word or two in the conversation. She never left us alone in the room and gave me no chance to speak to Blanche on the subject of which my head and heart were full. I paid both the ladies all sorts of pretty compliments I could think of, but that was about the limit. Several times when Blanche and I were out together at social affairs without the chaperonage of her mother I had started to ask her for her hand, but she had always stopped me one way or another before I could make a direct avowal of my love. Usually she pretended petulance and if, that appeared about to fail, tears. Against the latter I was powerless. She explained the tears by nervousness and hysteria to which she was liable.

"Ned Remich and I used to glare at each other as you've seen bulldogs do across the street when some one's holding them from each other. It was Blanche Stirling that held us back while at the same time she unknowingly incited us to commit a serious breach of the peace.

"When my passion had about reached its height I found another chance to distinguish myself in the eyes of the Stirling household. Passing the house late at night, I was astounded to see a man trying to fit a key at the front door. I hadn't heard from Blanche for two days, but I knew she was at home. The man acted as bold as might be and I whispered to myself: 'There's a pretty case of sneak thieving that don't go on my boat!'

"With that I up and grabbed him. He started to yell, but I put my hand over his mouth. I wasn't going to let him arouse the Stirlings at that hour of the night. The man fought and struggled, but when he tried to enter into explanations I was feeling that savage I hit him with my club until at least he had to come along quietly. At the station he lay as drunk as a mule and when the clubbing I'd given him he acted it, too.

"I didn't want to be hard on the poor devil after the way I'd beaten him and I judged that he'd think himself lucky to be let off with a charge of drunkenness after what he'd been attempting to do.

"The next morning when I went down to the station there was a good sized drama waiting for me. The central figures were the Widow Stirling and her pretty daughter Blanche. As I entered their backs were toward me and my prisoner was just being led out of the cell.

Blanche's arms were around his neck in an instant and she was saying something I didn't understand. I was thunderstruck. At last they broke away and she, looking toward me, gave a sudden start.

"Your father, Miss?" I asked.

"No, my husband," was the reply.

"You could have knocked me down with a chunk of fog I was that weak. The floor seemed to open under me and I rubbed my eyes to see if I couldn't wake up. It was no go. I coughed violently and went into a side room to get a drink of water to clear my throat.

"When I came back the Stirlings were gone and I was called on for explanations, which I gave. The captain of the night watch laughed heartily and long until tears came to his eyes. I looked on with a smile, sir."

"How I got out of it I don't know, but I was the recipient of many a rude jest for a week or so until I threatened to kill off sight anyone that said Blanche Stirling in my presence.

"It seems that her husband had arrived the day before and was coming in late that night when I mistook him for a burglar. Ned Remich was almost as bad off as I was, but the master soon grew quieter as the Stirlings left town before many days on account of the notoriety they'd gained and were not heard of again by me at least."

"Pulling out his watch, the sergeant exclaimed that we had but five minutes in which to reach the theater and we rose hastily, paid our bills and went to watch Rosalind in her Dr. Mary Walker suit work out the tangled skein.

"Stoked Life to Save Dog.

A story comes from the Wichita mountains, in which it is stated that John Jackson, a homesteader, leaped into a den of panthers where one of his faithful dogs was being torn to pieces, to save his pet dog from death. The dog was killed, though Jackson, badly wounded, succeeded in stabbing to the heart two of the old panthers and then made his escape from the den.

Practical infidelity may go with a professed fidelity.

A man's faith may be known only by his faithfulness.

God's responsibility begins where man's authority ends.

When a man denies God in his heart he will deny humanity in his life.

You cannot expect God to honor your drafts when you refuse him your de-

posits.

The cloud that hides God is often but the smoke from the fires of passion in the heart—Ram's Horn.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series  
for March 6, 1901—Jesus  
Counsels the Stoics.

### THE LESSON TEXT.

Mark 4:36-41.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** He pocketeth the storm in a calme, so that the waves thereof are still—Is. 107:20.

### OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.

Barbers of Edom's Son.....Luke 7:11-15.

John the Baptist's Message.....Matt. 11:2-10.

Jesus' True Kindred.....Mark 3:1-22.

Parables by the Sea.....Mark 4:1-34.

Stoicks of Timon.....Matt. 8:22-27.

Stoicks of Temperance.....Mark 4:35-41.

TIME—The fall of A. D. 20 (part of "The Year of Public Favor").

PLACE—The sea of Galilee.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(Mark 4:35, 36) "On that day." A day of teaching on the lake shore, described in the first part of this chapter. It was the day on which he had spoken the parables of the sower, the loam, the wheat and the tares, the leaven and other parables of the nature of the kingdom and how it should grow. "When even was come?" It was at the close of a long, hard day. Jesus was too sensitive, tender-hearted and sympathetic to reach the close of such a day without being thoroughly tired, there was the speaking to the crowd—not altogether sympathetic—and the listening to the stories of the poor and friendless who always thronged to him, the healing of many who were sick and the constant sight of degradation, sin and suffering. His life was not an easy one, even at the height of his popularity.

"Ned Remich and I used to glare at each other as you've seen bulldogs do across the street when some one's holding them from each other. It was Blanche Stirling that held us back while at the same time

## Interesting State News

### HOPKINSVILLE ASYLUM.

**Bill For An Additional Building Passes in the Senate.**

Frankfort, Feb. 25.—Senate.—At the afternoon session of the senate the Prewitt bill, making it a felony to steal poultry to the value of \$2, was passed by 20 yeas to 6 nays. The Farris bill, to amend the local option law so that if a whole county votes dry it shall remain dry, but if the whole county votes wet the precincts or districts that were dry before the election shall remain dry, created much discussion, as it was reported adversely by the committee. The Edwards resolution, asking congress to empower growers of leaf tobacco to sell it to consumers free of tax, was passed. The bill to more clearly authorize husband and wife to testify for or against each other as to their property rights, but to prohibit their testifying in divorce cases, was passed unanimously. The house resolution to furnish each legislator with 150 copies of the governor's message, was adopted. The Delaney bill, to prohibit the selling of toy pistols, guns, torpedoes or other explosives used by children in celebrating holidays, was defeated by 11 to 14, requiring 16 votes to pass a bill.

**House**—The house passed the bill prohibiting the shooting of rabbits and squirrels from September 15 to November 15, with an amendment permitting the snaring of rabbits. The Bradley bill repealing that part of the revenue law imposing a graded license tax on tobacco manufactured in Kentucky was taken up, and was under discussion when the house adjourned. The senate bill allowing the attorney general two assistants was favorably reported.

Frankfort, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The investigation of public printing by the special senate committee seems to be assuming proportions. The committee notified a number of witnesses to appear, but none have been examined yet. The senate passed what is known as the Louisville "ripper bill," but only after a hard fight. The senate also passed the bill creating the new county of Thorntown out of parts of Pulaski, Whitley and Wayne. The territory in the county is but sparsely settled and property values are extremely low. The bill to create a new circuit court district out of the counties of Magoffin, Knott and Floyd was passed by the senate as a substitute for the house bill which included Breathitt county in a new district.

**House**—The house passed the bill repealing the graded tax on manufactured tobacco. Mr. Remmeker offered a resolution requesting that Kentucky congressmen secure adequate compensation for rural free delivery carriers. It was laid over. The bill prohibiting the charging of rent for natural or artificial gas meters was reported adversely and killed. The Ameller bill allowing sparing exhibitions with five-gloves gloves was reported favorably and advanced.

Frankfort, Feb. 27.—Senate.—Bills passed: house bill appropriating \$75,000 for additional buildings at the Hopkinsville asylum; house bill regulating the collection of checks and drafts by banks by providing that it shall be construed to be due diligence if the check or draft is collected through a bank's regular correspondent, instead of sending it to the bank direct, upon which it is drawn, allowing the treasurers of the state charitable institutions to select the depository for the money in their hands; regulating the services of summonses by providing that a summons may be left at the residence of the persons to be summoned with any person over 14 years of age; to authorize the organization of trust companies with \$25,000 capital stock in counties of 25,000 population, in towns of fourth, fifth or sixth class. Adjourned until Monday.

House bills passed. To increase the maximum fine of road overseers for failure to perform his duties, from \$15 to \$25; appropriating \$22,000 for the deaf mute school at Danville, changing the time of holding court in the 25th circuit court district. The Miller bill making an appropriation for a monument at Louisville was made a special order for Monday. Mr. Wells offered a resolution to appoint a committee of six, with the speaker as chairman, to investigate the charges of "grafting and blackmailing" alleged against the legislature in a Louisville republican newspaper Friday morning. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Adjourned until Monday.

**Bitten By a Mad Dog.**  
Ashland, Ky., Feb. 27.—Thursday afternoon Mr. J. H. Watson's little boy was bitten by a mad dog on the left arm. Dr. Watson left Friday morning for St. Louis to place the boy in the Pasteur Institute.

**Free From Smallpox.**  
Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 27.—The two smallpox patients in the Flat creek neighborhood, this county, have recovered. No new cases have developed, and this county is again free from the disease.

**Distillery to Resume.**  
Petersburg, Ky., Feb. 26.—It is said the Boone county distillery will resume operations the middle of March, converted into a spirits house, and will turn out 250 barrels a day and give employment to 100 hands.

**Held on a Serious Charge.**  
Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 27.—Luther Stith, colored, was given an examining trial before Judge Rider upon the charge of poisoning his wife, Melissa, and two stepsons, Leslie and William Carpenter. Stith was held over to the March term of the circuit court.

**Took Paris Green.**  
Versailles, Ky., Feb. 27.—Almont Yowell, about 65 years of age, a well-known resident of Clermont, this county, committed suicide by taking a liquid solution of paris green. He left no explanation for his deed.

### OFFICIALS INDICTED.

**The Men Are Charged With Subversion of Perjury.**

Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 26.—At the morning session of the circuit court the grand jury returned a true bill of indictment against Judge H. F. French, of Winchester, Ky., and Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, charging them with subversion of perjury by allegedly compelling and requesting A. C. Adams to perjure himself in the Jett trial last summer in behalf of Jett. French is a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and represented Jett in the trial last summer. A. C. Adams was convicted Tuesday of perjury. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment. No evidence was given and the jury found him guilty. He made a most sensational speech for himself in the case. Tuesday, implicating French and Callahan, Jasper King is now on trial for alleged perjury in court. He was a juror in the case of Jett and White last summer who refused to vote for the death penalty as the other 11 had agreed and the trial resulted in a life sentence.

### INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

**The Home of Amp Miller Visited Three Times in 24 Hours.**

Somerset, Ky., Feb. 27.—Incendiaries have visited the home of Amp Miller, in Wayne county, three times in the past 24 hours, burning his house and two large barns. Miller is one of the wealthiest farmers in Wayne county and lives near the Tennessee border. Thursday night about 8 o'clock his residence and the entire contents were burned. A few hours later a barn was found to be on fire and was destroyed. At 8 o'clock Friday night his other barn was destroyed apparently by arson. The loss will reach about \$12,000. Insurance not known. Bloodhounds have been sent for, but can not reach the house until Saturday afternoon, as it is over 40 miles from a railroad.

### A Bad Fire at Ashland.

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 25.—A bad fire in the Ventura drug store occurred Wednesday morning. This store occupies one room in the Ventura hotel building, and a panic among the hundred or more guests was narrowly averted, many of them fleeing to the street below. Loss to Druggist McMillan was about \$7,000, with \$3,500 insurance. Loss to hotel company nothing.

### May Appeal His Case.

Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 26.—The motion for a new trial, made by Attorney J. J. Blanton on behalf of A. C. Adams, given a year's sentence for perjury in the Jett-White feed trial, was overruled. Blanton claimed the commonwealth neglected to introduce any testimony after his client's confession. It is yet uncertain whether Adams will appeal the case or not.

### Coal Mines on Fire.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Monarch coal mines are on fire within the limits of this city. It is not known how the fire started as there was no one known to be inside. The extent of the damage is not known, as the shaft can not be entered owing to smoke and heat. No loss of life is reported.

### Big Ground Hog Catch.

Versailles, Ky., Feb. 26.—William Combs, living near Mortonsville, this town, has captured 58 of the famous weatherwise animals, the ground hog, with the aid of only a dog, a shovel and a long piece of wire. This is the largest ground hog catch ever made in this section.

### Wants to Dissolve Partnership.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 25.—Senator A. H. Hargis filed a suit in the Breathitt circuit court against his partner and brother, Judge James Hargis, for dissolution of the partnership of Hargis Bros., which has existed for nearly 20 years.

### Law Against Loitering.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26.—In the house the Alvernon vagrancy bill, for which he has made such a strong fight, was taken up and passed, after striking out the emergency clause. The vote was 55 to 5. It makes more stringent the laws against loitering.

### Sold the Stock.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 26.—The Henderson Grocery Co., composed of F. H. Frazer, F. N. Frazer and others, Thursday sold its wholesale grocery stock to Charles W. White, of Louisville, and H. Mann, of this city.

### The Doctors' Bill Passed.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—The house of representatives concurred in the Senate's agreed doctors' bill. It recognizes the allopath, homeopath, eclectic and osteopath schools on the state board of health examiners.

### Crushed Under a Piano.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—Nathan Whalen was fatally wounded. He is a representative of the Montegrothel Music Co., of Lexington, and was moving a piano. The wagon tilted and threw Whalen out and the instrument fell upon him.

### Fine Farm Sold.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Van Yowell farm, near Judy, has been purchased by Abner Hall, of Powell county, for \$125 per acre cash. The farm, which is one of the best in Montgomery county, contains 180 acres.

### FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

#### Regular Session.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The senate spent the greater part of Wednesday discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill striking out the house provision giving authority to the secretary of agriculture to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. The discussion was closed by substituting the provision of the act of 1900 bearing on the same point. This solution of the problem was suggested by Mr. Proctor and was accepted by all. Consideration of the bill practically was concluded but final action on it was postponed until Thursday in order to allow an inspection of it as amended.

**House**—Two storm centers were encountered in consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the house. First, the great lakes training station went out of the bill on a point of order after a wavy battle. The building program proposed in the bill then met criticism and blocked further progress of the measure for the day. Mr. Burton (O.), the echoes of whose sensational speech for peace on Monday had hardly died out, moved to strike out the provision for the single battle ship authorized. This motion is now pending.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The senate Thursday passed both the agricultural and legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. An amendment to the agricultural bill suggested by Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) caused an animated discussion. It contemplated supervision of interstate commerce so as to prevent the transfer of plants or seeds fraudulently marked from one state to another. The amendment started a debate on paternalism. It was ruled out on a point of order.

**House**—The building program of the navy contained in the pending naval bill occupied the attention of the house throughout the day, and the fight is by no means over. The minority members of the naval committee, under the leadership of Mr. Meyer (La.), first gave their endorsement to the measure, are campaigning for a reduction in the number of ships to be authorized. The amendment to strike out the one battleship made Wednesday by Mr. Burton (O.) was defeated. The cruisers then were put to the test, and enough friends for them were found for their retention. Construction of the ships in government yards proved to be a fruitful topic for discussion and an amendment by Mr. Bell (Cal.) requiring one collier to be built in a government yard was adopted. A proposition for a preferential of 4 percent in favor of bids from the Pacific coast was defeated after Mr. McDermott (N. J.) had delivered a humorous speech in which the shipbuilding trust and the state of New Jersey were put forward for the charitable consideration of the house.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senate.—The senate Friday considered at some length the bill requiring the use of American ships in carrying government supplies, but without action adjourned for want of a quorum. The bill was criticized by democratic senators as being in the nature of a subsidy, but Mr. Hale, who was in charge of the measure, defended it against this attack and championed it in the interest of American shipping. Early in the day an agreement was reached to take up on Monday next the bill authorizing the erection of a joint building for the departments of state, justice and commerce, and to devote Thursday to legislation in the interest of Alaska.

**House**—The house passed the naval appropriation bill after having it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions during the day, especially on an effort of different minority members to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel Co. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order, and the republican leaders, by skilful parliamentary tactics, left the matter of armor plate in the discretion of the secretary of the navy. An ineffectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all ship construction. The contest over submarine boats was quite exciting and an amendment finally was adopted which leaves the question of the type of boat open but increases the amount of the appropriation for such boats.

### THE CANAL TREATY.

#### Exchange of Ratifications of the Convention Were Made Friday.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Roosevelt Friday afternoon signed the proclamation announcing the exchange of ratifications of the Panama treaty.

The formal exchange of ratifications of the Panama treaty took place at the state department shortly before 11 o'clock Friday morning between Secretary of State Hay and M. Philippe Bunau-Variella, minister from Panama.

### Senator Reed Smoot's Case.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 25.—Subpoenas for Utah witnesses in the investigation to be conducted by the subcommittee of the privileges and elections committee of the United States Senate into the status of Senator Reed Smoot, arrived Wednesday and a number of them were served by United States Marshal Heywood. It is understood that 19 subpoenas in all will be served here. Apostle John Henry Smith was among those summoned. It is stated that President Joseph F. Smith will also be served with a subpoena to appear before the committee in Washington.

### Resigns as Committeeman.

Natchez, Miss., Feb. 27.—Judge H. C. Turley, postmaster of Natchez under the McKinley administration and a warm personal friend of the late Senator Hanna, Friday tendered his resignation as republican national committeeman.

### First Installment Received.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—The first installment amounting to \$1,000,000 of the \$4,600,000 government loan to the World's fair was Friday deposited in the subtreasury by World's Fair Treasurer W. E. Thompson.



### ALBINO DEER KILLED.

**Its Coat Was Pure White, Its Eyes Pink and Its Fur of Softest and Silky Texture.**

An albino deer, with a coat as white as the drifting snows, eyes a delicate pink, and with a tread as soft and discreet as an elk fawn, was killed in the Canyon mountains of southern Oregon recently. It was one of the very few albino deer ever seen in the mountains of the west. Old hunters tell of seeing them, usually separate from the main herds, and at various times during the early days; but they were too shy and discreet to be approached near enough for a shot.

The deer shown in the accompanying illustration, from the Scientific American, and which was killed in the Can-

yon mountains, was with four other deer at the time it was found, and had not this been true, the hunters would not have taken it for a deer. Its white coat made it far more conspicuous than the remainder of the herd, and it is perhaps for this reason only albino deer are shunned by their mates.

The children could see two birds coming from the southward. Fascinated, they watched till over their heads swept a pair of magnificent ospreys. "Fish-hawks," they cried in the same breath.

"Zozoka," said the Indian lad. "They go to their old home up the river."

A gleam of silver showed just beneath the river's blue. Like a shot the fish-hawk dropped and was half buried in the water before he rose, holding a fish in his strong talons.

Mounting with a few graceful sweeps of his splendid wings, which spread over five feet, he seated himself on his favorite branch, and tearing the fish into pieces, devoured it with great relish.

For a fortnight this devoted couple spent many a busy hour searching for material to repair their home. A few rods from the bank was a dead tree, and Mr. Fish-hawk decided that some of its branches would be exactly right for propping up the sagging east side. Then

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Once a trick was played upon a splendid black hawk that had been mousing over the fields for half the winter. It often perched upon a straw stack, instead of in the lone hickory tree that stood sentinel-like in the center of the field. Early one morning a plump meadow mouse, with an inflated bladder attached to it by a string, was placed on the top of the stack. The bladder and cord were concealed by the straw. The hawk was apparently a little suspicious when he first noticed the mouse. He was not used to seeing a mouse remain perfectly still in that way, especially when he began to circle about with his great black wings close down to the stack. Presently he alighted in a wary way on one end of the stack; then he walked nearer, eyed the mouse sharply, and pecked at it. At last he seized it in his talons and made off for the hickory. Halfway there, however, he noticed the bladder attached, and gave the mouse a violent jerk to free it from the strange appendage. This only served to make the bladder bob up and down more furiously, and with a scream of terror the hawk dropped the mouse and all fled to the woods. It was some time before he was again seen in the neighborhood of the straw stack.

While Zozoka was busy breaking the tree branches, his mate searched the shore and river banks. She brought long streamers of seaweed, red and brown, green sea grass and a wisp or two of salt hay from the marshes. With these she wove a new lining for her home, and soon it held two spotted eggs, a little larger than a hen's.

When the babies appeared there was work indeed. Zozoka would swoop down, dive into a wave and come out on the opposite side, with a catfish in his claws. Before starting for his home up the river he always turned the fish edgeways to the wind, for it would present a larger surface to the wind's resistance.

Before a week had passed they were famous flyers. To learn to fly successfully was very difficult indeed.

First the young hawks flew almost wholly in the river, not venturing to try their luck in the ocean, but one day the bold son flew far out over the breakers, farther than he had ever been before.

Suddenly there was a splash and he saw a great fish gamboling below. Pausing a moment to take a good aim he shot downwards, struck the fish and firmly imbedded his claws. He attempted to rise, but to his dismay was drawn down, down, deeper and deeper beneath the water. He struggled desperately to disentangle his claws, but now his lungs were filling with water; his strength was ebbing. His struggles grew more and more feeble. His ambition had cost him his life.

The next morning, when the hawks flew seaward, they saw a great codfish lying on the beach, with a dead young osprey clutching its back.—*Boston Globe.*

Leaning Tower of Pisa.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple tower at Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions, without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is about 118 feet high, is four feet out of perpendicular at the summit.

HAPPY, HEALTHY CHILDREN.

## THE SCENE OF WAR

Wires from There Have Been Practically Silent For the Past 24 Hours.

## USE OF TELEGRAPH DISCONTINUED

This Silence It Is Thought Indicates That Japan's Great Attack on Port Arthur Is On.

Japanese Transports Carrying Troops Continue to Arrive at Chemulpo at the Rate of One a Day—Provisions Being Landed.

London, March 2.—No confirmation of the report published Tuesday in the Daily Telegraph that the Japanese had bombarded Port Arthur February 29 has been received from any point. The wires from the scene of war have been practically silent for the past 24 hours and in some quarters this silence is supposed to indicate that Japan's great attack on Port Arthur is actually in progress and that consequently the use of the wires has been discontinued.

In a dispatch from Shanghai a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Japanese military authorities object to the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus on newspaper dispatch boats. The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Che Foo, who has just returned there from Chemulpo, Korea, cables

## WHEN THE JAPANESE HOBSON ARRIVES HOME.



that Japanese transports carrying troops continue to arrive at Chemulpo at the rate of one a day, while provisions are being landed near Hwang-Ju (94 miles northwest of Chemulpo) at the head of the Tai-Dong river, where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

"A serious defect has been disclosed," the correspondent continues. "It is feared that most of the Japanese horses are unserviceable."

The Japanese squadron at Chemulpo has been strengthened. A fleet of 12 battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome gulf between Chebido island and the anchorage.

"Yesterday I saw a cruiser of the Nitaka type beached at the entrance of Naun-Yang creek. She was deserted except for a Japanese guard."

"The Koreans are hostile to the Japanese and they are assisting the Russians in Northern Korea."

Yin Kow, March 2.—Liao Mang, Manchuria, is now essentially a military city. An area comprising three and a third square miles adjoining the railroad has been enclosed for a military camp and magazine purposes. There is also a military camp at Hail Cheng, Manchuria (32 miles from New Chwang), which, with its defenses, covers 1,000 acres.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—A Russian correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that it is reported at Tien-Tsin that 4,000 additional Chinese soldiers have been posted in Northern China and that the Chinese government has recently placed large orders for guns and ammunition.

## ON COREAN SOIL.

The Japanese Have Landed at Least 80,000 Troops.

Victoria, B. C., March 2.—The royal mail steamer Empress of India arrived Tuesday night from Japan. The most interesting portion of her news from the Orient was that Japan was shipping vast numbers of troops by night across to Corea. No troops moved by day and no man knew when he would be called away. Officers were missed from the club and men from their accustomed haunts and the explanation was that they were summoned during the night and shipped aboard transports and destined for Corea.

It is said by passengers who have been observing that Japan had at least 80,000 troops landed on the Corean shore when the Empress of India sailed and they were going over at

nights, many thousands at a time. It is understood that the dispatch of troops is to continue until 200,000 men are at the disposal of the Japanese generals at the front.

## AMERICAN VESSELS.

BILL PASSED REQUIRING THEIR USE IN TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES.

Washington, March 2.—Senate—The senate Tuesday passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies and took up the bill prohibiting the use of other than American vessels in shipping merchandise to the Philippines and relieving the inter-island trade of the coastwise laws of the United States. The first mentioned requirement of the latter bill is already in effect, in effect, but this measure affects it in different form. The bill now pending as introduced provides that it shall go into effect July 1 next. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, indicated a willingness to postpone the time for a year. The senate adjourned, however, without acting on either the bill or the amendment.

House—The house concluded general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A variety of subjects other than the bill were discussed. Mr. Sheppard (Tex.) spoke against the tariff; Mr. Adams (Pa.) in favor of restriction of immigration; Mr. Powers (Mass.) urged beautifying the national capitol and expressed the opinion that there would be disarmament by the nations of the world during the century. Mr. Williamson (Ore.) made his first speech in the house. He urged an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition. Mr. McDermott (N. J.)

## Berea and Vicinity.

## GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. S. L. Clark is out again after a ten days' illness.

Mr. G. B. Shepherd, of Kirksville, was a Berea visitor on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Bettie Mason is in Louisville this week buying her spring stock of millinery, dry goods and notions.

Judge T. J. Coyle and family moved this week to Berea, and occupy their residence on Big Hill street.

A. F. Henry of Kentucky University Bible College was over from Lexington to attend the annual debate.

Mrs. Edwin Anderson, near the depot, has the smallpox, and the house was quarantined Tuesday morning.

Secretary W. C. Gamble was confined to the house for several days the past week with the "grip," but is again able to be out.

S. B. Combs had a new set of buggy harness taken from his buggy a few nights ago. This means that another thief is lurking about.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Hanson and daughter, Marie, returned Saturday from an extended visit with Mrs. Hanson's mother in Celina, Ohio.

J. A. Todd and family left Tuesday to make their home in Indian Territory. They have lived for some time on the farm now owned by E. T. Fish.

Gilbert Wyatt, night operator at the station here, is suffering with a severe attack of chills and fever. Mercer King, of Falmouth, Ky., is filling the position during Wyatt's illness.

The Ladies aid society of the Baptist church gave a meeting social Saturday night, which was a decided success. Light refreshments were served. Quite a neat little sum was realized.

Leonard Peters arrived in Berea Monday and spent a few days at Mrs. Smith's, opposite the depot. His health is very poor, and he left yesterday for Flat River, Mo., where he hopes to regain his wonted health.

The pest house at Richmond has been closed, the last patient being dismissed last week. The citizens are rejoicing that the disease is now completely stamped out, and hope for a return of business to its normal state.

W. H. Porter returned Monday night from a week's trip for the Central Securities Co., examining banks at Corbin, Middlesboro and Whitesburg. He was accompanied by Mr. Wayne Wilson, an employee of the Berea Banking Co.

Sam Bales, the Richmond boy who was shot last week, died Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock. H. H. Harvey, charged with the killing, has been confined in the Richmond jail since the shooting. His examining trial was set for yesterday evening.

Ralph Parlette, the noted humorist, who has twice before so acceptably filled appointments on our annual Lyceum courses, will give the fourth number of the present Course on Monday night at the Tabernacle. It goes without saying that he will be greeted by a large audience.

Chester Erwin, who has been employed in the printing office here for the last two years, left Tuesday for Danville, where he will take post-graduate work in the Kentucky School for the Deaf to prepare himself for the entrance examination of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., in June.

Prof. Anthony W. Chez, who has been physical director and coach at the University of Cincinnati for the past three years, and who has many friends here, made during his several visits to Berea, will go next year to the University of West Virginia at Morgantown to fill a similar position. He has done much for C. U. in the department of athletics, and they will find it difficult to fill his place.

## FEBRUARY WEATHER.

In temperature, February was only an average February. The minimum was 2 degrees above zero, the coldest day this winter by 2 degrees occurring on the 11th, 1903, giving us 12 degrees below zero on the 19th of February.

On the 29th the highest reading was made, 70 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 35 degrees, which is somewhat above the normal.

## Sailed for the Philippines.

San Francisco, March 2.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed Tuesday for the Philippines via Honolulu. She carried the 12th Infantry, commanded by Col. J. W. Bubb, 400 infantry, and 100 cavalry recruits.

## \* FARMERS. \*

We want live, fat Poultry, Eggs, Hides, and Feathers. We pay highest cash prices. We pay 40c per doz. for Goose Eggs.

C. F. GOTTL & CO.

Successors to Berea Produce Company.

Depot Street

Berea, Ky.



## Prices Right! Groceries Fresh!

We carry a full line of groceries  
We never over-stock, so always have a fresh line

Fruits and Vegetables always on hand.  
See our fine line of Candies.

We Deliver Any Time During the Day

PHONE 33.

PRESTON'S

MAIN ST., BEREA.

## THE CITIZEN'S CLASSIFIED "AD." COLUMN

## WANTED

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

## FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for corners at very low price. Berea College Brick yard.

FOUNTAIN PEN—twenty cents each and upward. Pens are gold with diamond tip, sent by mail postpaid. N. F. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

HOMESPUN—coverlets, linens, linen suit patterns, etc. I. B. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer, which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

SEVERAL TONS of good baled hay and straw. W. B. Jones, Paint Lick, Ky.

## Real Estate Loans

This bank is prepared to make a large number of real estate loans. Any size from \$100 to \$5,000. Property must be first-class and located in this county. Interest rates low.

## THE BEREA BANKING COMPANY

BEREA, KENTUCKY

## DR. FENNER'S Kidney Backache Cure

All Diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs.  
Also heart disease, rheumatism, backache, gravel, dropsy, female troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE.

"I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for 10 years and have often been confined to the house and sometimes to my bed for several days. I commenced taking Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure when I was suffering intensely. It afforded relief at once. I now feel as well as I ever have in my life."

"I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble until life was not worth living. I began using Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and in a short time noticed a great improvement."

"I was soon permanently cured."

"Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and in a short time noticed a great improvement."

"I am now permanently cured."

"Howard Mitchell, Kansas City, Mo."

"I am now permanently cured."

"Howell Mitchell, Kansas City, Mo."

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## Savings Banks and Trusts

By JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP,  
of the United States District Court, Chicago.



During the last 23 years the capital deposited in the banks of the country has increased nearly \$10,000,000,000. This capital largely has come from men in the ordinary circumstances of life. It measures the capital detached during this period by this class of our citizenship from active proprietorship in the industries of the country. It marks a tremendous shift in the personnel of active proprietorship—a shift as significant as if in that short period nearly one-half of the farmers of the whole country had sold out their lands and goods to a few men, loaning back to these with which to carry on their enterprises the larger part of the purchase money.

The shift is due to the sense of insecurity the people feel in the ownership of corporate property as corporations under existing state policies are now permitted to be organized. When we recall that outside of the country and city real estate more than one-half of the property of the country is now corporate property, the ultimate effect of the existing state policies respecting the organization of corporations—the free-for-all, go-as-you-please policy—upon active proprietorship by the people at large is clearly discernible.

Here, then, is the other paternalism—a paternalism more dangerous to republican institutions than the labor unions—the paternalism that, narrowing active ownership to the few who by acuteness or experience can fathom the intricacies of corporate organization, leaves to the ordinary run of people no choice respecting their savings, other than to spend them as they are gathered, or to loan them to the masters of the corporate machinery.

In wars between nations the victor lays indemnity for his losses upon the vanquished. But in wars between employer and employee the losses fall neither on victor nor upon vanquished. When a truce comes and indemnity is laid it falls, not on the belligerents, but on the outside public—the great neutral who, up to that time, supposed it had only a moral interest in the conflict. It has come to pass that instead of peace the standing relation between them is that of war. They look upon each other not as neighbors or copartners, but as belligerents. When they sleep, it is upon their arms. The employer deals in this day, not with men, but with republics of men; not with individuals, but with governments, self-constituted governments inside the greater government called the state. Employment of labor is no longer a matter of bargain and contract; it is a matter for treaty, for diplomacy, or for war.

## The Strap in the School

By PROF. LYMAN A. BEST,  
President of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Teachers' Association.



THE spanking of boys redounds to their good. No man has a greater love for children than I, and it is this love which I bear them that prompts the desire to save them from themselves. Most boys are good boys, but every class in the public school has its bad boys. Reproof has no more effect than water on a duck's back.

You cannot control a naturally obstinate boy unless he knows there is some force behind the orders directed against him. A good spanking will serve to make him avoid infractions of the school rules, because a boy will dodge not only the pain of the punishment but the humiliation that it entails.

I advocate spanking only as a last resort. I do not believe in slapping boys over the palm of the hand with a rattan. There are delicate nerves and fibers in the hand that are likely to sustain permanent injury. The ideal punishment is a strip of rubber hose from which the rubber covering has been removed, leaving a canvas and composition back. This is light enough to warrant its use and there will be no injury. At the same time it carries an unmistakable sting that will last from five to 15 minutes. The proper way to apply it is to place a boy across a desk, with his face down and let it land with medium force on the part of the body easiest to reach under the circumstances.

## Character in a Girl's Room

By MRS. JOHN B. SHERWOOD,  
Formerly Chairman of Art Committee of Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.



IF YOU want to read a girl's character do not look to see it expressed in her face, but in the taste displayed in her room and dress. A girl's room and dress, not her face, reveal her character.

The most artistic room is not the room that cost a great deal, but the room in which there is simplicity and harmony, no matter how cheaply obtained. Simplicity and harmony are the first principles of beauty, and in many cases there is less in art in the rooms where a great deal of money has been spent than in the more economically furnished.

The proper way to proceed when unwelcome gifts are received is to gradually remove them from the parlor to the back room, from the back room to a bedroom, from the bedroom to the spare room, and from the spare room to the attic. By the time they reach the attic the donor will have forgotten all about it.

Red is symbolic of welcome, hospitality, and love, and should be used on the walls of the reception hall. Blue is symbolic of truth and purity, and it is an excellent color for a girl's room. In fact, most girls choose it of their own accord. Every girl should be allowed to select the color and furnish her own room.

## "Quitters" Are Not Wanted

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.



Nearly every business house is looking for a man who cannot be tempted to do wrong. The reason there are so many men looking for positions to-day is that they are above performing honest labor. They want higher positions. The man who is always complaining that he has not had the opportunity of others and that the success of this or that man is due to luck that never comes to him, never will make a success. He always wants a higher position, without possessing the ability to master the one he already fills. The world has no use for a "quitter." If you start on your course and quit at the first high hill you encounter, the failure is your own fault, and you deserve it. Every man has an opportunity to assist in the uplifting of mankind.

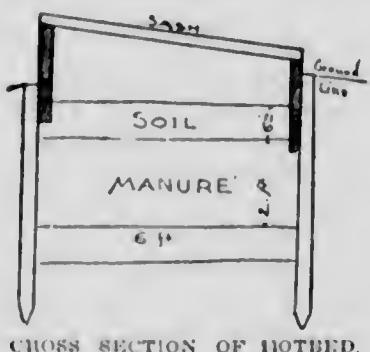
## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

### TALK ABOUT HOTBEDS.

They Enable Gardeners to Raise Earlier Vegetables at But Slightly Higher Cost.

Hotbeds are frames covered with glass and heated by some artificial means, usually by fermenting manure placed under the whole structure. They are used for several purposes, but mainly for the purpose of starting plants for transplanting earlier than they could be started out of doors, and for the forcing, on a small scale, of some of the more common and hardy vegetables, such as radishes. As a result, it is but natural that they should be made and used largely in the late winter and early spring months.

The frame may be made of various materials, but when they are to be used for several years, they should be made of two-inch stuff so fitted together as to be easily taken apart for convenient storage. These frames are commonly made 6 by 12 feet, so as to give room for four sash, each of which is 6 by 6 feet. The south side of the frame is usually made 4 to six inches lower than the north, thus giving drainage from rain water as well as a better exposure to the sun.



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.

Frames should be planned so that the glass is as close as possible to the plants, without crowding them—about a foot or a foot and a half above the soil on the average. The sash is so placed upon these frames that the lower end may be raised for ventilation and for whatever work and care may be necessary. They should also be so arranged that they can be completely removed in hot weather.

Having prepared the frames and the sash, the next thing is to find a location and to furnish the heat. Preferably hotbeds should be located in some place sheltered from winds and slightly sloping to the south, where they will receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. Convenience is another thing which should not be overlooked, for the beds require considerable care and so should be handy to the house and to the water supply. Having chosen our location we should dig the pit which is to contain the manure for heating. This should be done in the fall before freezing weather. By filling this pit with some manure or rubbish the ground may be kept from freezing, so that it is warmer and more easily worked when ready for use in the spring.

The best manure for heating is fresh horse manure containing about half straw or litter. This should be piled so as to allow heating for about two or three weeks before ready for use. At first the manure ferments unevenly, and so it must be piled several times, taking care to distribute the heating manure evenly throughout the pile. When it has heated evenly throughout it is ready for the hotbed. Care should be taken to have the manure firmly and evenly packed in the pit, and to get it in this condition it is best to put it in layers and allow each to settle somewhat before the next is put in. When the manure is all in, level off the top and place about six inches of rich, light loamy soil, preferably with considerable humus, upon it.

After the manure has been placed in the bed the temperature will rise very rapidly for several days until it reaches a maximum temperature, after which the temperature gradually recedes. When it has fallen to about 80 or 90 degrees it is ready for the seed. The depth of manure depends upon the climate, purpose for which it is to be used, and the length of time heat is required. L. H. Tailey says: "Hot beds which are supposed to hold two months should have about 2½ feet of manure. For a light hotbed, to be used late in the season, 6 or 8 inches may be sufficient."

By bearing in mind these general directions and the cross-section shown here, one may easily construct a hotbed that will make possible earlier and better vegetables at but very slightly increased cost and trouble.—M. L. Merritt, Prairie Farmer.

### CARE OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

The milk of any animal suffering from disease should not be used for food in any form.

The milking stool should be as free from dust as possible at the time of milking. Feed dry fodders after the milk is removed from the stable.

Brush the udder and flanks with a stiff brush to remove the dirt and loose hairs. Sponge off the udder thoroughly with clean water, leaving it moist, but not dripping wet.

Ensilage, turnips, etc., should only be fed immediately after milking, so as to allow time for the elimination of the volatile products of these feeds from the system of the animal.

Use only clean tin milk pails. Reject all rusty or patched tinware in the milk business. Unless seams and joints are extra well soldered, it will pay to have an extra coating over all the seams, and the joints well flushed.—Farm and Fireside.

### GOOD ROADS QUESTION.

Thoughtful People Everywhere Agree That It Bears an Important Relation to National Life.

The following communication to the president signed by more than 60 of the prominent men of the state of Maryland, comprising county, school, and road commissioners, touches upon some vital points in the problem of road improvement: "The elements that have hitherto constituted the American race which has made our country great are the ones most likely to keep it great. To leave the fruit of our toll to be enjoyed by our children's children is a more pleasing prospect than to look forward to a time when they shall vanish from the homes we created and their places be taken by the progeny of those who may come into the house after we have swept and garnished it. Now, large families are bred in the country. The city kills them. It has been proved that five generations of city life suffice to wipe out any family that receives no new infusion of country blood. We therefore applaud your statement that 'It is a good thing to encourage in every way any tendency to check an unhealthy flow from the country to the city.' To that end you point out the most effectual means: 'No one thing can do so much to offset the tendency toward an unhealthy trend from the country into the city as the making and keeping of good roads.' But why are country roads bad? Because the entire burden of building and repairing them has in most cases been thrown on the farmers, whose means are not sufficient for the task. This is unjust. Good roads benefit not only the farmer who hauls his produce over them, but also the city to which it is hauled. Every large city far exceeds in wealth the country area which supplies it with food and which in turn is supplied by it with manufactured goods; yet the poorer of the two partners, city and country, has to bear the expense of keeping up the highways of communication between them. What can be more evident than that the cost of a public necessity should be shared alike by those who profit by it? Above all, the paramount need for large families is a national need, and hence every section and every class of the nation is interested in having prolific families kept prolific by inducing them to stay on the farms. Under an equitable system, therefore, the state and the nation must cooperate with the country in the care of roads. This principle is embodied in the Brownlow bill, which provides that the national government is to bear a portion of the expense of road improvement. It is certain that this aid, instead of lessening, will greatly increase the amount which farmers spend for roads, since they can get increased aid only by increasing their own expenditure. Moreover, a given amount of money spent under this system of cooperation will produce far greater results, since it will be devoted in large sums to permanent improvement under expert direction, instead of being wasted by inexperienced men in annual patchwork annually swept into the ditches."

There can be no question that, as here pointed out and as stated by the president in his message to congress, the road question bears an important relation to our national life. Our graded school system and our free rural mail delivery have undoubtedly come to stay. In no other way can the rural population be given the educational advantages now enjoyed by the cities or be supplied with a proper means of communication. Their rights to both unquestionable and their maintenance will necessitate better roads.—Prairie Farmer.

### LIQUID MANURE TANK.

A Method of Saving and Distributing Liquid Fertilizer That Is Highly Recommended.

A large cistern is used by George L. Clemence, of Worcester county, Mass., to catch and hold the liquid manure from his cow stable. When the cistern



THE BARREL ON THE WAGON.

is about full, it is pumped out into a large cask, which is placed on a wagon, as shown in the illustration.

Attached to the rear axle is a fan-shaped board with a number of grooves. The liquid is let out through a gate and flows onto this board, where it is distributed over an area six feet or more wide. The barrel is fastened to the wagon by a heavy chain which goes around it.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### First-Class Farm Butter.

Better butter can be made on the farm than at the creamery, if the same care is given. The advantages possessed by the farmer who makes dairy butter are that he can feed his cows on the best foods, use more care, and work with cleaner surroundings. A large proportion of creamery butter is not uniform, as the milk comes from many sources; but dairy-butter is injured in the churning and manipulation of the product by inexperienced persons.—Midland Farmer.

## Berea College

Founded  
1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REALITY OF ALL

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States), Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Bachelor's degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

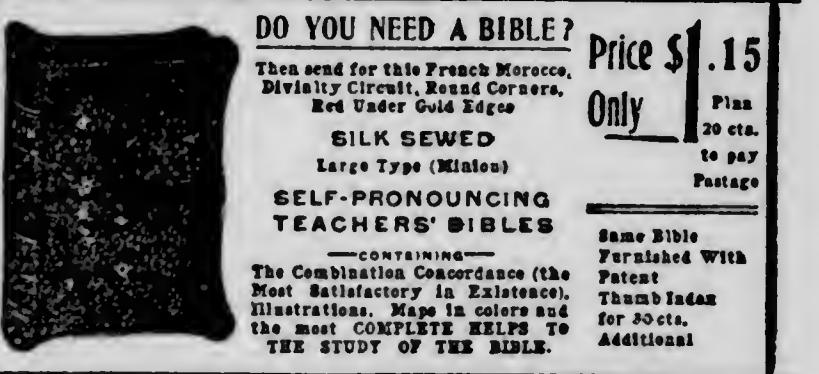
The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Madison County, Ky.

## The "International" Bible Series

LARGEST LINE OF SELF-PRONOUNCING BIBLES IN THE WORLD  
THEY ARE REKNOWNED FOR THEIR  
CLEAR PRINT—SCHOLARLY HELPS—SUPERIOR BINDINGS



led Letter Testament (With the Words Spoken by Christ)  
Printed in Red, Morocco Binding, Price only 85 cts.

ADDRESS THE CITIZEN  
BEREA KENTUCKY

## Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour  
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.  
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be  
hard to beat  
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,  
Whites Station, Ky.

### NECESSARY EXPENDITURES FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL FEES—due first day of term.  
College, Acad. & Ap. Schools. Model  
Lat. Norm. Normal Schools  
A Gramm. A Class.

Incidental

Fees . . . . . \$ 10

Hospital Fee . . . . . 25

Books, paper . . . . . 25

Estimated . . . . . 225

Total school Expenses . . . . . 800

For piano, stenography and other extras see  
Special Expenses below.

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by  
month; Room rent by term;  
Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and  
spring (\$17.50 a week); \$24 for winter term (\$2.00  
a week).

Board in the village—allowances in approved  
places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school ex-

penses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit)

in College Department \$20.20; Applied Science, Normal

and A Grammar \$17.25; Model Schools \$16.25. In

winter \$1.25 more for each. No student can be

received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are as follows:

College Department \$20.20; Acad. and Lat. Norm. \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.25; Model Schools \$16.25. In

winter \$1.25 more for each. No student can be

received who fails to make this advance payment.

Students paying board and room rent in full

for a term at the beginning receive a discount of

\$100 a month.

Students paying board and room rent in full

for a term at the beginning receive a discount of

\$100 a month.

# POVERDS

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, *i.e.*, a sample free.



Please send me this picture in the form of a label to be pasted on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

**SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists,**  
409 Pearl St., N. Y.  
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists

#### A Good Thing

Is to get just what you ask for in the drugstore; so insist on having Paracamp for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. Paracamp contains no cocaine as many so-called Catarrh remedies do, but it relieves you instantly by soothing the inflamed parts and destroying the germs which cause the trouble. So don't suffer. Try it today. Every bottle guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

#### EDITOR'S COLUMN.

##### Bargains.

The following bargains are for either old or new subscribers to THE CITIZEN. If your subscription is paid up you will be given credit for one year from its present expiration date, whatever it is.

##### Bargain No. One.

Reg.	Price.
Citizen.....	\$1.00
American Farmer, See ad on page 3.....	.50
Toledo Blade.....	1.00

\$2.50

Our Bargain Price \$1.25.

##### Bargain No. Two.

Citizen.....	\$1.00
American Farmer.....	.50
Union Gospel News.....	.50
"Driven Back to Eden".....	1.25

\$3.25

Our Bargain Price \$1.60.

##### Bargain No. Three.

Cincinnati Post (Daily except Sunday).....	\$3.00
American Farmer (Monthly).....	.50
Citizen (Weekly).....	1.00

\$4.50

Our Bargain Price \$2.50.

This is a presidential year and you will want a good daily newspaper—one that is non-partisan and gives both sides of the political situation. The Cincinnati Post answers that description. As a newsy, up-to-date daily newspaper it is too well known to need comment. It wears the collar of no political party; it is the news headquarters for the Scripps-McRae Press Association, which sells news to hundreds of dailies throughout the country; it is published every day except Sunday and contains from ten to twelve pages each issue. Our price, as shown above, for the three papers—a daily, a weekly, and a monthly, is only \$2.50, or a little over half-price. Send in your order at once.

Address James M. Racer,  
Berea, Ky.

CUT OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY.

##### COUPON.

I enclose \$... for Bargain No. .

Name .....

Postoffice.....

State.....

## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

#### JACKSON COUNTY. KIRBY KNOB.

Feb. 29.—Judge Coyle went to Bear Wallow last Friday.—Levi Durham, who is an old Berea student, is now at St. Louis, where he will remain until after the Fair.—Jas. Hyatt, our assistant Postmaster, expects to go to Ohio soon.—John Hatfield made a business trip to Berea last week.—Miss Laura Hatfield has been in school at Berea this winter, but came home Saturday.—Miss Maud Hatfield was a recent visitor at Berea, the guest of her sister, who is there in school, and other relatives and friends.—D. M. Click, who has been very sick for a few days, is now better.—Religious services were held here Saturday and Sunday by Rev. Jas. Parsons.—John Baker, Jr., who was in California several months of last year, talks of going back this spring.—Miss Eliza Hurley, of South Fork, attended church and Sunday school here Sunday.

#### MADISON COUNTY. FARRISTOWN.

Feb. 25.—Our winter school, taught by Miss Kennedy, is progressing finely with 48 pupils in attendance.

##### MOTE.

Feb. 29.—Mrs. Linda Gilmore died at her home at Kingston and was buried at the Boller Graveyard Sunday, February 28.—Louis Ferrell, of Kingston, died at his home with the fever and was buried at Richmond Cemetery.—O. P. Jackson, Jr., who has been teaching penmanship in Garrard county for two months, has returned home. He will start to Berea College at the opening of the spring term.—Miss Agnes Rucker has returned home from an extended visit with friends on Red Lick.—Joe Lawson and wife visited their parents at Kingston Sunday.—Willie Noe and White Moody, of Garrard county, were the guests of O. P. Jackson Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Moody, of Kingstou, and daughters, Ollie and Edna, visited Mrs. Little Lawson Friday.—Little Nannie Powell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Powell, who has been very low with social afflictions, is thought to be improving.—Miss Laura Campbell is very low with fever.

#### WALLACETON.

Mar. 1.—Mr. Reuben Gabbard and wife visited friends at Big Hill Saturday and Sunday.—Wheat crops are not looking well in this part.—Henry Wylie and family visited Mrs. Fannie Baker Saturday.—Mrs. Jennie Rogers, wife of Geo. Rogers, died Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a lingering illness of six months with consumption. Mrs. Rogers was a Christian woman, having given her heart to God early in life. She was 25 years of age. She leaves a husband and two little children to mourn her loss. The entire community extend their sympathy to the sorrowing family. Funeral services were conducted at the Baptist church by Rev. Bryant, followed by burial at Wallace's chapel, Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock.

**VINCENT.**  
Feb. 29.—G. M. Treadway, of Levi, has sold out his store to Price & Sons.—The winter here has been very cold, with a great deal of snow.—James Combs says he is going to make his living this summer selling gar fish.—Allie Dalton has been sick.—Lewis Brandenburg, of Madison county, near Union, left here Friday with a nice lot of cattle.—We all went to a social Tuesday night, and were fooled; there wasn't any social.

Canechurch.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert ran a nail in her foot recently, which gave her considerable pain.—The few warm days have changed the conversation of the people here.—Thos. Young has the Illinois fever on him again.

##### LIVINGSTON.

Feb. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sigmon of Wimble, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sigmon this week.—Miss Cora Adams has entered school at Mt. Vernon.—R. B. Mullius, of Mt. Vernon, was here last Saturday.—Mrs. Emily Mullius, of Mullius Station, is reported very sick.—The new Livingston Coal Company is calculating to open up a business here soon.—Business in general is beginning to open up.—During court at Mt. Vernon, Livingston was almost left without people. All had gone to Mr. Bentley's trial.

##### SCAFFOLD CANE.

Mar. 1.—Mrs. J. W. Todd is on the sick list this week.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Abuey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waddell Saturday.—The Rev. J. F. Phelps held services at East Scaffold Cane Sunday and Sunday night, and expects to hold a few days' meeting here.—Rollie Davis and wife visited friends at Disputanta Saturday and Sunday.—Daddy Todd attended services at East Scaffold Cane Sunday for the first time in six months.—Mrs. Mary Davis visited friends on Scaffold Cane Sunday.—The repair work on East Scaffold Cane church house is expected to commence soon.—Messrs. W. T. Lincoln and Robert Shearer visited friends in Madison county Sunday.—O. M. Payne and little son, Stanley, made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Willie Shearer and wife, of Brush Creek, visited friends at Clear Creek Sunday.—Mrs. Isaac Todd is very sick at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Halt were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sill Shearer Sunday.

#### OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD.

Feb. 28.—We have had some very nice days the past week.—Your correspondent has the "mumps."—William Duff, Jr., is making time count hauling goods for H. H. Rice.—Dr. Kash is erecting a dwelling on the land he recently purchased.—Corn and feed stuff are very scarce in this vicinity.—There are two new cases of small-pox, since last report, Misses Jaue Moore and Lucy Reynolds, of Cow Creek.

##### VINCENT.

Feb. 29.—G. M. Treadway, of Levi, has sold out his store to Price & Sons.—The winter here has been very cold, with a great deal of snow.—James Combs says he is going to make his living this summer selling gar fish.—Allie Dalton has been sick.—Lewis Brandenburg, of Madison county, near Union, left here Friday with a nice lot of cattle.—We all went to a social Tuesday night, and were fooled; there wasn't any social.

##### MASON COUNTY. MAYSVILLE.

Feb. 29.—Mr. William Mundy, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Mundy of the East End. The funeral of Mrs. Lucy Breckinridge was held at the Plymouth church Tuesday afternoon. Rev. O. A. Nelson conducted it.—Mrs. Serilda Green who has been quite ill with asthma, is much improved at this writing.—Miss Alice Simms has returned from Cincinnati much improved in health. She has resumed her duties as teacher in the city school.—The revival of the Bethel church closed Friday evening with a large number of accessions. And still they are joining.—Dr. Prudett has his office on the corner of Sutton and Third streets. He will be glad to see those in need of a physician.

##### WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A very handsome art design piano has been donated by D. H. Baldwin & Co., of Louisville, for the Kentucky building. This instrument has been given outright.

All those wishing to add to the beauty of the interior of the Kentucky Building by contributions are asked to write to R. E. Hughes, director of Exhibits Kentucky World's Fair Commission, Louisville. Every exhibitor will be given full credit and every thing returned to the owners.

Plans are on foot to hold the 1901 encampment of the Kentucky State Guard at the St. Louis World's Fair the latter part of May and the first part of June, so all the soldiers will be on hand for Kentucky Day ceremonies, Thursday, June 2.

Over two hundred State College cadets will be encamped at the St. Louis World's Fair ground from May 29 to June 5. They will help to make Kentucky Day Thursday, June 2, memorable.

Kentucky was the first State outside the Louisiana Purchase Territory group to dedicate its building at the World's Fair.

Kentucky Day, Thursday, June 2, will be the first State day of the big Fair.

About \$800 will be spent on the World's Fair exhibit from the Kentucky Institute for Blind at Louisville.

Kentucky University at Lexington is planning a most comprehensive educational exhibit. Models of the college buildings are to be shown, including Transylvania, the foundation of the school system of Kentucky, dating from 1793.

The Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville, is arranging an exhibit to cost \$300.

##### SONS OF JN. G. FEE PROTEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

may not only bring an injustice to the institution now at Berea but inflict a great wrong on the whole people of Kentucky, and be a backward step in the cause of true advancement and progress.

If this great school had been a violator of law; if its instructions had been immoral; if it had been a hotbed of strife or of treason, resulting in lawlessness or evil influences around about or abroad, it might well deserve this blow from the hands of the lawgivers of the State; but the very reverse has been the fact. Berea College has been a power for good as almost all men now admit who know anything of the real workings and influences of this institution. Berea College has not been a lawbreaker. There is no disposition to interfere with the common school system. We concede the right of the tax payers to legislate upon a school system that may be supported by the public fund. This fact cannot be made too emphatic. There has never been a disposition to force this school upon the public or public charity. Like the varied religious denominations that we so freely tolerate in our land, Berea has grown up, not even sectarian, hoping to do the people good and offering a liberal Christian education to all persons of good moral character, occupying the same platform as most of our best and largest institutions.

A portion of Berea's charter reads: "The object of this college shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character." This charter was granted by the laws of the State, and has been in existence for more than 40 years.

With this understanding of the nature of this school, good men from all over the land have given of their means. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been expended in the county that has brought prosperity to the whole land round about. Hundreds of young people who have already gone out from this school are showering grateful blessings upon their "Alma Mater," and are now a power in the land. Berea was founded by warm-hearted Southern men. The noble men from other States, who came to help rebuild this grand good work, have proven their devotion in that most of them have laid down their lives with their fellow workmen, and now peacefully sleep in the beautiful little cemetery by this great school they so faithfully toiled to establish. At one time one of the earliest founders had perhaps more enemies in the State of Kentucky than any one man, even though he was a native of the State. When death came to him, it is safe to say he had not one enemy, and was known and honored by many of the best citizens.

One of Kentucky's most able men said of him then, "Strong, but just and merciful, he lived, and worked, and toiled, and suffered for his fellow man." This was the character of the men who gave this institution life, and this same spirit lives on.

In the name of all that is honorable and just, in the name of God and humanity, for the good of the whole State as well as the individual, we beg of you do not let this bill become a law.

HOWARD S. FEE,  
EDWIN S. FEE.

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